THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

C. F. FISHER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 29, 1840.

NO. L, OF VOL. XX.
(Whole No. 1040.)

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months *from* the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editors on business, *must be free of Postage.*

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bannanas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its cotinuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbvry on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Attention! Cavalry.

THE Members of the Cavalry Company lately formed in this County, are requested to meet at the Courthouse in Salisbury, *on Saturday, the 30th instant*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and a code of Bye-Laws for the government of the Company.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
RICHARD LOWRY,
JOSEPH POOL,
P. HENDERSON,
JNO. S. MACNAMARA, } Committee.

P. S. A punctual attendance of the members is *absolutely necessary.*

May 22, 1840. 49—tm

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1,** of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. F

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. F.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his House and premises, situated half a mile North of Mocksville, on the road leading to Huntsville.

It contains 15 acres of land well watered with two good springs, and under a good state of cultivation, and has on it a Dwelling-House, kitchen, smoke-house, new framed barn, and other buildings in good repair.

Terms made easy to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to dispose of it between this and the first day of September next.

WM. OTRICH.

Mocksville, N. C., May 22, 1840. 3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. F

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS,** just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies.

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six,

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',

Feb. 21, 1840. F

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840. F

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at

Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840. F

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1840. 24 tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. F

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

We last week published from the *Mercury*, a short notice of the Great Meeting of the Republican Party in Charleston, S. C., which took place on the 7th inst. Below will be found the Address and Resolutions adopted on the occasion.

The Mayor of the City, the Hon. HENRY L. PINCKNEY, presided, and addressed the meeting. A Committee of Twety-five was appointed to report an Address and Resolutions—consisting of

C. G. Memminger, Esq., Hon. Henry Deas, Hon. F. H. Elmore, Hon. Jacob Axon, Ker Boyce, Esqr., Hon. J. S. Rhett, Henry Gourdin, Esq., Hon. D. E. Huger, Maj. Wm. Lavall, James Legare, Esq., Gen. E. H. Edwards, John Magrath, Esq., Thos. D. Condy, Esq., Col. James Lynah, Hon. J. B. Ashe, Robt. Wotherspoon, Thos. Lehre, Esq., John Lucas, Esqr., Dr. John Dunnovant, John Strohecker, Esq., Col. J. Schnierle, Geo. Gibbon, Esq., and Edw. Carew, Esq.

After retiring a few minutes, the Committee reported the following—

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are again summoned forth to defend the great principles of constitutional right, upon which depend the liberties and existence of the South. Hitherto, the struggle between the parties, which for several years past have divided the Union, has been one for place and power; in which South Carolina did not condescend to mingle. Her position, as the champion of State Rights, had become one of dignified neutrality; and she chose not to soil her ermine, in a contest which involved no principle, to which she was pledged. The prominent candidates for the Presidency, possessed not her confidence; and although one of them had avowed a preference for the principles of the South, and thereby had secured the favor of some of our people; yet the State at large, preferred to stand aloof from the contest, until time should test the sincerity of his profession. That test has now been applied, and the principles of action, which govern parties, now stand open to the observation of the world. In the [illegible] a long continued canvass, they have each been brought to state their true position, and to range themselves under leaders, whose principles cannot be mistaken. A combination has been formed, embracing all those materials which have so often threatened the peace and security of the Union, and is now advancing in full career, to invade the rights of the South.

An open war has been declared against the present Administration, because it has dared to stand up in defence of the Democratic principles of the Constitution. The partisans of Abolition, of the Tariff, of Banks, and Consolidation in all its varied forms have made common cause. Denouncing the President as "the Northern man with Southern principles," they thereby avow the groundwork of their hostility; and as earnestly and zealously do they seize upon and pervert to their own purposes, every element of strife, that it has now become the duty of every friend of his country, to resist their further advances. Now, that the battle is waxing warmest, and the danger threatens; it is not in the generous nature of South Carolina to decline the combat. Wherever her friends and principles encounter danger, there will ever be found her standard, advancing to the rescue.

It cannot be disguised, that the great principles which now divide parties in the Union, are precisely those which have been ever the subject of controversy since the foundation of free Governments. There has always been found a party striving to ride over the Democracy, and under one pretext or another it is found in our country attempting to secure to its votaries the whole power and advantages of the Federal Government. Finding themselves hemmed in by the wisdom of the Constitution, they have resorted to the device of constructive powers, and seek thereby to substitute the will of a majority, for the Magna Charta of our liberties. The people of our State, in common with their brethren of the South, have ever held that submission to such a doctrine, is virtually a surrender of the very Citadel of our Liberties. It is in fact a repeal of the Constitution itself. In this opinion were agreed both the great parties which lately agitated our State. Their only difference was concerning the remedy against an infringement of their rights. That difference has been adjusted by events; and we now again stand where all originally stood, making common cause for the great principles of Republican State Rights. Justly may we hail the moment as an era, when once again all the people of our State can meet at one common altar in the great cause of our Country: All, save that nameless cohort which gave uncertain support to the Administration while it was strongest; but which, true to its own preference for Tariffs, Banks and consolidation, now abandons its allies when assailed, and has made known its secession from the great State Rights and Union party of the South, by hoisting in our City the self-same banner under which the Abolitionists are marching to invade us.

Under these circumstances, and believing as we firmly do, that for the South, the period has arrived when every free patriot is bound to take his post, we but owe it to ourselves and the country, to declare the grounds upon which we range ourselves with the friends of the Administration.

1. It cannot be concealed, that the fixed determination, with which the President has carried out his inaugural declaration against the schemes of the Abolitionists, has concentrated against him the malice of that faction. In every State where these incendiaries can collect the least force, it is found invariably marshalled against the administration; and it is now become obvious that the defeat of the administration is regarded by them as a triumph of their principles. So close is the intimacy between the oppsition and the Abolitionists that even in the Halls of Congress, when the clearest and universally acknowledged rights of the South are under discussion, the public servants of the country are found silently deserting their posts to avoid a declaration of undoubted rights, which might offend their Abolition confederates. Nay! so powerful seems the influence of this alliance, and so closely does it appear interwoven with hostility to Southern Institutions, that upon a question of vital importance to the South, one of our own Senators is missing from his place, and one half the constitutional voice of the State is lost to her support.—Contrast such results with the brave and generous support of the Administration! Disdaining personal consideration, and regardless of the clamor of the Abolitionists, they gathered around the distinguished champion of our rights, and by their unflinching countenance and support, enabled him to establish a proposition essential to the defence and security of our institutions.

In the other Hall of Congress, the same line of policy characterized each of the contending parties. It needs but a mere perusal of the Journals to establish beyond a doubt, that every measure which has checked the advance of Abolition owes its chief support, and its success, to the friends of the Administration, while those propositions which evince hostility to our Institutions, always originate, and are sustained, among the opposite party. The very fact (which the opposition are compelled to admit) that their candidate for the Presidency has declared his opinion that the Revenues of the Federal Government can be constitutionally, and ought to be, applied to the emancipation of Slaves, is altogether conclusive. It proves that, if he be elected President, the Constitution is no longer the guaranty of our property—but we hold it under that most degrading and uncertain of all tenures—the will of a majority, and that majority with interests variant from, and even hostile to, our own.

2. The next great leading measure upon which we feel bound to make common cause with the Administration, is its opposition to a Bank of the United States. We take it as established beyond a doubt, that the people of South Carolina have made up their final judgment against such an institution. They regard it as both dangerous and unconstitutional; as abandoning all the ground which has been gained against implied powers; and as yielding up our rights, political and commercial, to the unlimited control of the section in which such a Bank would be located. The dangers to a Republic with which such an institution is fraught, and its disastrous influence over the commerce and agriculture of the country, have now become matter of history, and it can be only those who prefer the quietude of despotism, who would now unite their efforts with the Opposition party, and propose to the South to surrender itself at discretion to the tender mercies of a fifty or seventy million Bank.

3. The establishment of a steady and constitutional currency, is justly considered one of the most important measures which the Administration has sought to promote. In so laudable and patriotic a purpose, we feel bound to yield them our entire confidence and support; and when we consider the peculiarly untoward condition of the times, and the array of influence, interest, and prejudice against which they have had to contend in advancing this great measure, we cannot too strongly express our approbation and encouragement. Every effort has been used, by a vast majority of the partizans and debtors of nine hundred Banks scattered throughout the Union, with the United States Bank at their head, to attribute to the Administration evils which are solely chargeable to the speculating mania, which had overrun the country, and to the crazy issues and errors of the Banks themselves. But the sober second thought of the people is rapidly applying the corrective; and the second suspension of the Pennsylvania and Southern Banks, contrasted as it is with the condition of those in New York and elsewhere, which have not suspended, has furnished proof of the sound views of the Administration, and evinces to every reflecting mind where the true mischief lies. There can scarcely occur any evil of greater magnitude, than to fasten upon a country an irredeemable paper currency. It blights the very bud of enterprize, and by subjecting to uncertainty the measure of value, operates with as much harshness and injustice as though other standards of value, such as the pound weights and bushel measures of the country, were suddenly and capriciously to be changed. If it were proposed to our people, that the Bank Directors, or any other set of men, should be allowed to change the weights and measures of the community whenever it suited their pleasure, and that contracts made under the old standard should be executed according to the new, the proposition would deservedly meet with universal scorn. It would be perceived at once, that the Bank Directors, or other regulators, could combine among themselves, and agree upon a day when the standard should be changed, and that after that day two pounds, for instance, should be melted together and represent but one. Of course, each man in the secret would go forth and secure contracts for thousands of pounds of cotton, or any other article of value, to be delivered at some period beyond the day thus fixed upon for the change.

Can any thing be more obvious, than that when the seller is called upon for his contract, and is thus compelled to deliver double the quantity he had anticipated, right is invaded and the most flagrant injustice has been perpetrated? And yet precisely similar is the result which follows the power to expand and contract the currency of the country; a power which the banks now enjoy throughout the Union, and that, too, without the responsibility to any but their own stockholders. Is it not apparent, that an irresponsible power thus to overturn the standards of value; thus to expand or contract the currency; and thereby to enhance or put down the prices of labor and of all commodities, is in fact an arbitrary power over every individual; is a power to increase the rate and expenses of life of every citizen, and to reduce at pleasure the accustomed income of the mechanic, the laborer, and the Agriculturist? It is against this irresponsible power that the Administration has been contending. It is to ensure steadiness and certainty to the wages of labor, and to the produce and commerce of the country, that the President has so earnestly urged upon the people the necessity of some check upon the Banks. Can any man doubt that if the Administration instead of [illegible] the reckless speculations of the Western Banks, had lent them its countenance, or even declined to oppose them, that we should have now been whelmed into a vortex of calamity, far exceeding the worst reality we have yet encountered? And can any man, after the second suspension of the Banks, and the present depreciation of the bills of our nearest neighbors, will any man propose that the Government should make them Depositories of the public money, and present them with a bonus of from 20 to 25 per cent. for debasing the currency of the country? We take it as the settled policy of South Carolina to repudiate any such fallacy, and as her determined purpose to join with the Administration in restoring healthful action to the body politic.

5. We regard the opposition of the Administration to the system of Internal Improvement by the

General Government as furnishing another claim to our confidence and support; and we feel ourselves authorized to call upon the States Rights Party of the whole South to aid them in extinguishing a system so sectional and corrupting. The people of this State have declared their opinion so often upon this subject, and are so fully satisfied of its soundness, that it would be a work of supererogation further to discuss the subject.

6. And, lastly, we hold ourselves bound to make common cause with the Administration in opposing that profligate parent of internal improvement, and of wasteful and reckless expenditures, a Tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures. On this subject, South Carolina has so recently taken her ground in the face of the world that it would be vain again to repeat her solemn declaration. All her sons, with the exception of that fragment which, finding no congeniality with the rest, has unfortunately strayed into the camp which shelters enemies; all unite in the great cause of **Free Trade**; all insist that where the Constitution guarantees freedom to all, none shall be respected, and that the Manufacturer, like every other citizen, should be left free to competition, and should not fatten on the spoils of its neighbor. Therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That the present Administration of the General Government is entitled to our warmest confidence and support, for the firmness and resolution with which they have sustained the great Democratic principles of the Constitution, and the rights which are guranteed to the South.

2. *Resolved*, That the sound and enlightened policy which has been pursued by the Administration to avert the great evils arising from irredeemable Bank paper, and to restore to the country a Constitutional currency, is founded upon wise consideration of the public good, and is entitled to our zealous encouragement and support.

3. *Resolved*, That the uncompromising and determined stand which has been made by the Administration against the schemes of the Abolitionists, evinces its sincere and earnest regard for Southern Rights, and entitles the President to our confidence and support.

4. *Resolved*, That in identifying himself with principles of public policy as essential to the true interests of the South, the Hon. Martin Van Buren has entitled himself to its confidence and support, and as citizens of South Carolina we pledge ourselves to sustain his re election as President of the United States.

5. *Resolved*, That the Hon. John C. Calhoun, our Senator in Congress, is entitled to the hearty confidence and support of his fellow-citizens for the ability and zeal with which he has vindicated the principles of the South, and promoted the best interests of this State, and more especially for the ability and eloquence with which, in his place in the Senate of the United States, unaided and alone, he has represented the feelings and principles of the Legislature and people of South Carolina.

After the reading of the Address, Mr. Memminger, in a very eloquent speech, advocated the claims of the present Administration to the support of this State.

Col F. H Elmore then rose and responded to the loud and frequent calls made for him. He was followed by the Hon. J. S. Rhett.

After some discussion, the Address and Resolutions were separately put to the Meeting, and were unanimously adopted.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report, in compliance with the following Resolution passed by the Senate on the 24th ult:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate the aggregate amount of all expenditures or payments of every kind from Treasury each year, from 1824 to 1839 inclusive, in one column, and in another column for each year the aggregate amount, independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded, and in a third column, the aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary; such as the public debt, trust funds and indemnities, claims of States for war debts or 3 per cent on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, the Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids, and the purchases of titles to lands from Indians, the removal of Indians, and their wars, with such other payments as may have been made in these years for property lost or injuries committed during any hostilities."

The resolution was on the same day referred to the Register of the Treasury, with instructions to prepare a tabular statement, containing the information desired in three separate columns. It is hereto annexed, marked A.

He was requested, also, to prepare another statement, showing the specific sum which had been deducted each year on account of each item mentioned in the resolution as either extraordinary or temporary.

Believing that this would be highly useful, as showing the details on which the general results in the third column of the first statement rest, and as embracing many statistical facts, possessing in themselves much interest, I have annexed it, marked B.

Unless some accidental omission, or other error has occurred, these two statements will present all the information desired by the resolution.

With high respect,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. RICH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

(A.) *Statement of Expenditures of the United States, from the year 1824 to the year 1839, inclusive, agreeably to a Resolution of the Senate of April 24, 1840.*

Years.	Aggregate amount of all expenditures, or payments of every kind, from the Treasury.	Aggregate amount independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded.	Aggregate amount for permanent & ordinary purposes, excludi'g payments on acco't of objects either extraordinary or temporary.*
1824	$31,898,538 47	$15,330,144 71	$7,107,892 05
1825	23,585,804 72	11,490,459 94	6,537,671 27
1826	24,103,398 46	13,062,316 27	7,058,872 12
1827	22,656,764 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
1828	25,459,479 52	13,296,041 45	[illegible]
1829	25,044,358 40	12,660,460 62	[illegible]
1830	24,585,281 55	13,229,533 33	[illegible]
1831	30,038,446 12	13,864,067 90	7,679,412 66
1832	34,356,698 06	16,516,388 77	[illegible]
1833	24,257,298 49	22,713,755 11	[illegible]
1834	24,601,982 44	18,425,417 25	[illegible]
1835	17,573,141 56	[illegible]	9,157,490 32
1836	30,868,164 04	30,868,164 04	11,688,087 18
1837	37,265,037 15	37,243,214 24	13,098,321 83
1838	39,455,438 35	33,849,718 08	[illegible]
1839	37,129,396 80	25,982,797 75	13,525,900 18

* Such as the public debt, trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cent on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the Navy, including improvements at navy yards, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions, except those to invalids, and the purchases of title to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,) the removal of Indians and the wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost, or injuries committed during any hostilities. None of these years or columns include any thing on account of the Post-Office Department.

The Expenditures of 1839 are subject to variation, on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 4, 1840.

(B) *Statement of payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary, including the public debt, from 1824 to 1839.*

	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839
Public Debt,	$16,568,393 76	$12,095,344 78	$11,041,082 19	$10,003,668 39	$12,163,438 07	$12,383,867 78	$11,355,748 22	$16,174,378 22	$17,840,309 29	$1,543,543 38	$6,176,565 19	$58,191 28		$21,822 91	$5,605,720 27	$11,146,599 05
Trust Funds,			$4,297 55	$2,202 50	$46,217 14	$132,599 41	$3,472 24	$3,463 00	$168,692 29	$24,965 45	$199,739 03		$1,101,232 94	$1,285,968 74	$1,329,744 80	[illegible]
Indemnities,	$4,891,368 56	$93,234 51	[illegible]	401,298 45	[illegible]	28,168 78	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,254 08	679,617 80	15,024 15	$508,436 93	225,555 37	[illegible]	975,577 09	717,552 27
Claims of States for War Debts,	5,510 27	[illegible]	152,107 84	[illegible]	7,906 76	2,929 25	16,115 00	[illegible]	780,037 63	289,576 59	157,274 81	31,578 06	55,991 15	70,862 23	107,307 79	[illegible]
Three per cent. on Lands sold,	47,714 53	57,221 89	37,208 75	27,982 37	39,029 82	14,207 87	30,569 00	42,964 16	73,039 74	96,201 97	[illegible]	50,098 58	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,864 96	[illegible]
Two per cent. on account of Cumberland Road,	17,000 00	35,850 00	125,469 00	189,230 00	193,108 36	207,437 64	226,831 82	172,400 85	363,684 57	517,177 80	624,045 63	[illegible]	[illegible]	400,734 00	351,977 62	[illegible]
Occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia,									[illegible]	313,000 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	123,617 15	[illegible]
Survey of the Coast,	4,373 19	1,972 39	1,299 43	4,678 43	1,154 87	34 07	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,927 67	19,531 47	30,051 82	34,486 89	[illegible]	97,000 00	88,037 39	[illegible]
Taking the Census,							42,000 00	328,781 14	32,447 86	390 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duties refunded,										701,760 70	111,835 32	4,778 04	[illegible]	277,233 92	451,966 69	[illegible]
Exploring Expedition,													[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Materials collected for the gradual improvement of the Navy, (including improvements at navy yards,)	423,342 46	712,665 63	1,615,731 41	1,274,786 52	804,690 02	543,096 97	590,178 10	811,466 41	[illegible]	789,290 72	512,825 04	789,904 37	813,533 44	860,116 34	808,541 09	714,857 71
Durable Public Buildings of all kinds,	180,309 67	190,809 42	177,467 63	408,233 32	302,343 74	278,625 94	249,921 22	266,872 95	235,293 97	641,396 63	660,104 71	776,251 07	808,134 97	1,046,829 52	[illegible]	1,348,044 97
Bridges and Fortifications,	429,972 04	702,711 21	756,447 55	633,835 81	637,558 43	824,279 51	902,660 86	764,712 33	583,199 94	888,284 99	590,271 35	330,373 29	858,543 21	[illegible]	543,544 47	735,570 67
Roads, Canals, Breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, (except Cumberland Road,)	56,955 99	334,253 02	488,740 02	275,268 14	375,906 50	1,088,852 97	692,409 49	808,913 81	[illegible]	[illegible]	604,606 66	831,257 16	958,341 44	1,493,310 42	1,191,802 84	[illegible]
Arming Militia and Forts,	171,155 43	173,848 69	196,828 64	204,810 59	[illegible]	[illegible]	257,810 22	235,052 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	270,400 43	292,147 96	488,591 47	587,118 44	450,121 11	474,906 35
All Pensions, except those of invalids,	1,267,600 41	1,508,810 57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,322,079 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,289,821 62	1,867,035 78	2,558,469 89	[illegible]	1,937,068 80	[illegible]
Purchase of titles to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,)	429,987 90	724,106 41	713,447 83	708,447 35	683,073 71	534,301 74	557,574 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,497,807 67	3,069,040 72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Removal of Indians, and the Wars,				42,177 53	71,110 53	[illegible]	56,213 05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	142,371 34	5,915,513 09	6,524,221 73	[illegible]	[illegible]
Such other payments as may have been made for property lost or injuries committed during any hostilities, and other Miscellaneous items of an extraordinary or temporary character,	296,960 21	173,614 80	[illegible]	71,829 96	117,192 10	61,227 41	327,537 39	[illegible]	573,562 23	215,197 02	163,907 11	93,653 39	470,580 98	313,931 71	402,326 17	[illegible]
	$8,222,252 66	$4,952,788 67	$6,003,444 15	[illegible]	$5,507,616 50	$5,157,256 10	$5,604,705 77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$8,337,460 96	[illegible]	$24,144,892 41	$20,012,123 64	[illegible]

* Obtained from the Fourth Auditor's Office.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 4, 1840.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the letter of the Secretary and the tables were ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. then rose to make another motion, and that was, to print an extra number of these papers. He proposed to give his reason for the motion, and for that purpose, asked that the papers should be sent to him, (which was done;) and Mr. B. went on to say, that his object was to spread before the country in an authentic form, the full view of all the Government expenses for a series of years past, going back as far as Mr. Monroe's administration; and thereby enabling every citizen in every part of the country, to see the actual, the comparative, and the classified expenditures of the Government for the whole period. This proceeding had become necessary, Mr. B. said, from the systematic efforts made for some years past, to impress the country with the belief that the expenditures had increased three-fold in the last twelve years—that they had risen from THIRTEEN to THIRTY-NINE millions of dollars; and that this enormous increase was the effect of the extravagance and corruption, and of the incompetency of the Administrations which had succeeded that of Mr. Adams and Mr. Monroe. These two latter Administrations were held up as the models of economy; those of Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson were stigmatized as monsters of extravagance; and tables of figures were so arranged as to give color to the characters attributed to each. These systematic efforts—this reiterated assertion made on this floor, of *thirteen* millions increased to *thirty-nine*—and the effect which such statements must have upon the minds of those who cannot see the purposes for which the money was expended, appeared to him (Mr. B.) to require some more formal and authentic refutation than any one individual could give—something more imposing than the speech of a solitary member could afford. Familiar with the action of the Government for twenty years past—coming into the Senate in the time of Mr. Monroe—remaining in it ever since—a friend to economy in public and in private life—and closely scrutinizing the expenditures of the Government during the whole time—he (Mr. B.) felt himself to be very able at any time to have risen in his place, and to have exposed the delusion of this *thirteen* and *thirty-nine* million bugbear; and if he did not do so, it was because, in the first place, he was disinclined to bandy contradictions on the floor of the Senate; and, in the second place, because he relied on the intelligence of the country to set all right whenever they obtained a view of the facts. This view he had made himself the instrument of procuring, and the Secretary of the Treasury had now presented it. It was ready for the contemplation of the American people; and he could wish every citizen to have the picture in his own hands, that he might contemplate it at his own fireside, and at his full leisure. He could wish every citizen to possess a copy of this report, now received from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the call of the Senate, and printed by its order; he could wish every citizen to possess one of these authentic copies, bearing the *imprimatur* of the American Senate; but that was impossible; and, limiting his action to what was possible, he would propose to print such number of extra copies as would enable some to reach every quarter of the Union. He knew that the report could easily go through the newspapers, (for it was very short,) and he hoped that it would appear in every paper that was a friend to truth and to fair dealing—that wished to give correct information to its readers. He hoped it would appear in all such papers; but that was not sufficient. The newspaper publications were not sufficiently free from cavil to answer his purpose; no puplication could be sufficient but the one made by the order of the Senate; and, therefore, he wished the document itself to go forth, with the Senatorial *imprimatur* upon it, in sufficient numbers to reach every quarter of the Union. He wished a large number to be printed; but would not suggest any particular number, until he had first given to the Senate some view of the papers themselves, and thus shown them to be worthy of the most ample multiplication, and of the most extensive diffusion.

Mr. B. then opened the tables, and explained their character and contents. The first one (marked A.) consisted of three columns, and exhibited the aggregate and the classified expenditures of the Government from the year 1824 to 1839, inclusive; the second one (marked B) contained the detailed statement of the payments annually made on account of all temporary or extraordinary objects, including the public debt, for the same period. The second table was explanatory of the third column of the first one; and the two, taken together, would enable every citizen to see the actual expenditures, and the comparative expenditures, of the Government for the whole period which he had mentioned.

Mr. B. then examined the actual and the comparative expenses of two of the years, taken from the two contrasted periods referred to, and invoked the attention of the Senate to the results which the comparison would exhibit. He took the first and the last of the years mentioned in the tables, the year 1824 and 1839—and began with the first item in the first column. This showed the aggregate expenditures for every object for the year 1824, to have been $31,898,538 47—very near thirty-two-millions of dollars, said Mr. B., and if stated alone and without explanation, very capable of astonishing the public, of imposing upon the ignorant, and of raising a cry against the dreadful extravagance, the corruption and the wickedness of Mr. Monroe's administration. Taken by itself, (and indisputably true it is in itself,) and this aggregate of near thirty-two millions is very sufficient to effect all this surprise and indignation in the public mind; but passing on to the second column to see what were the expenditures, independent of the public debt, and this large aggregate will be found to be reduced more than one half; it sinks to 15,330,144 71. This is a heavy deduction, but it is not all. Passing on to the third column, and it is seen that the actual expenses of the Government for permanent and ordinary objects, independent of the temporary and extraordinary ones, for this same year, were only $7,107,892 05; being less than the one-fourth part of the aggregate of near thirty two millions.—This looks quite reasonable, and goes far towards relieving Mr. Monroe's administration from the imputation to which a view of the aggregate expenditure for the year would have subjected it.—But, to make it entirely satisfactory, and to enable every citizen to understand the important point of the Government expenditures—a point on which the citizens of a free and representative Government should be always well informed—to attain this full satisfaction, let us pass on to the second table, (marked B,) and fix our eyes on its first column, under the year 1824. We shall there find every temporary and extraordinary object, and the amount paid on account of it, the deduction of which reduced an aggregate of near thirty-two millions to a fraction over seven millions. We shall there find the explanation of the difference between the first and third columns. The first item is the sum of $16,568,393 76, paid on account of the principal and interest of the public debt. The second is the sum of $4,891,386 56, paid to merchants for indemnities under the treaty with Spain of 1819, by which we acquired Florida. The third is $5,510 27 paid to the States for claims on account of war debts. The fourth is $47,714 53 for the three per centum to the new States on the land sold within their limits. The fifth is $17,000 on account of the two per centum to the Cumberland road. The fifth is $4,373 19 for the survey of the coast. The sixth is $423,342 46 for collecting materials for the gradual increase of the navy and the improvement of the navy yards. The seventh is $180,309 67 for durable public buildings. The eighth is $429,972 04 for bridges and fortifications. The ninth is $56,955 99 for roads, canals, and break-waters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, except the Cumberland road, which was stated by itself. The tenth is $171,155 43 for providing arms for the militia of the United States, and for arming the fortifications. The eleventh is $1,267,600 41, for all pensions, except those of invalids. The twelvth is $429,987 90 for purchasing land from Indians, and paying for Indian depredations. The thirteenth, and last item, is the sum of $296,960 21 for miscellaneous objects, and for property lost, or injuries committed, during hostilities with any power. The total, of all these items, except the public debt, is $8,222,252 66. This total added to the sum paid on account of the public debt, makes close upon twenty-five millions of dollars; and this deducted from the aggregate of near thirty two millions, leaves a fraction over seven millions for the real expenses of the Government—the ordinary and permanent expenses—during the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration. This is certainly a satisfactory result. It exempts the Administration of that period from the imputation of extravagance, which the unexplained exhibiton of the aggregate expenditures might have drawn upon it in the minds of uninformed persons. It clears that Administration from all blame. It must be satisfactory to every candid mind. And now let us apply the test of the same examination to some years of the present Administration, now so incontinently charged with ruinous extravagance. Let us see how the same rule will work, when applied to the present period; and, for that purpose, let us take the last year in the table, that of 1839. Let others take any year that they please, or as many as they please: I take one, because, I only propose to give an example; and I take the last one in the table, because it is the last. Let us proceed with this examination, and see what the results, actual and comparative, will be.

Commencing with the aggregate payments from the Treasury for all objects, Mr. B. said, it would be seen at the foot of the first column in the first table, that they amounted to $37,129,396 80; passing to the second column, and it would be seen that this sum was reduced to $25,982,797 75; and passing to the third, and it would be seen that this latter sum was itself reduced to $13,525,900 18; and, referring to the second table, under the year 1839, and it would be seen how this aggregate of thirty-seven millions was reduced to thirteen and a half. It was a great reduction; a reduction of nearly two thirds from the aggregate amount paid out; and left for the proper expenses of the Government—its ordinary and permanent expenses—an inconceivably small sum for a great nation of seventeen million of souls, covering an immense extent of territory, and acting a part among the great powers of the world. To trace this reduction—to show the reasons of the difference between the first and the third columns, Mr. B. would follow the same process which he had pursued in explaining the expenditures of the year 1824, and ask for nothing in one case which had not been granted in the other.

1. The first item to be deducted from the thirty-seven million aggregate, was the sum of $11,146,599 05 paid on the account of the public debt. He repeated, on account of the public debt; for it was paid in redemption of Treasury notes; and these Treasury notes were so much debt incurred to supply the place of the revenue deposited with the States, in 1836, or shut up in banks during the suspension of 1837, or due from merchants, to whom indulgence had been granted. To supply the place of these unattainable funds, the Government went in debt by issuing Treasury notes; but faithful to the sentiment which abhorred a national debt, it paid off the debt almost as fast as it contracted it. Above eleven millions of this debt was paid in 1839, amounting to almost the one third part of the aggregate expenditure of that year; and thus, nearly the one third part of the sum which is charged upon the Administration as extravagance and corruption, was a mere payment of debt!—a mere payment of Treasury notes which we had issued to supply the place of our misplaced revenue. This item being deducted from the 37 millions, reduces it to 26.

2. The second item to be deducted is stated in the table under the description of trust funds; and consists of moneys received in trust for the Chicasaw Indians, and other Indians, on the sale of their lands, for which the United States act as their agent and treasurer. It amounts to near a quarter of a million, to wit: $240,694 for the year 1839; but for the three preceding years averaged a million and a quarter, and contributed largely to swell the expenditures, as they were termed, of 1836, 1837, and 1838. This item had no existence in the year 1824; so that it becomes a new charge, apparently, upon the Treasury; but in reality, no charge at all, as it was only delivering over to Indians the money which had been received for them, and belonged to them. Yet this item, amounting to nearly four millions in the last four years, is set down to the reckless extravagance of a mad and ruinous Administration.

3. The third item to be deducted is the sum of $717,552 27, for indemnities; that is to say, for moneys recovered from foreign nations, under Gen. Jackson's administration, for merchants who had been plundered under previous Administrations—whose money, when received, had gone into our Treasury, and was afterwards paid out to the rightful owners as their respective rights were ascertained. The payment for 1839 was near three quarters of a million; but for the three previous years they amounted in the whole to about five and a half millions; and, according to the accusation of the Opposition gentlemen, constituted so much of the horrid extravagance of those years! and here let us mark the difference between the present times and those of 1824. When, in that year, the sum of near five millions was paid out of the Treasury for indemnities to merchants under the Florida treaty, no one ever thought of making the people believe that it was a part of the expenses of the Government. No one ever thought of injuring the Administration about it. These conceptions have been reserved for the present day. Now, for the first time in the history of our country, or perhaps of any country, the recovery of indemnities from foreigners, and their payment to our own citizens, becomes a dreadful extravagance—a ruinous waste of money—for which a mad and profligate Administration must be thrust from power!

4. The fourth item is a small sum of $4,875 50 for claims of States on account of expenditures for the general benefit during the late war. It was a payment of debt, and not an expense of Government, and though small in 1839, it had been considerable in the three preceding years, amounting in that time to about $230,000; and, of course, swelling by that much the aggregate expenditures of those years, and helping to make up the monstrous extravagance of which the country heard so much.

5. The next item grows out of the three per centum fund to the new States on the amount of the lands sold within their limits. It is due to the States by compact, as a consideration, and a most inadequate one it is, for not taxing the Federal lands. For the year 1839, this item amounted to $83,670; and, being a debt due to the States, is no part of the Government expenses. For the three previous years, when the land sales were at the largest, and when some of the States had neglected for some years to draw their money, the payments on this account amounted to near one and a half millions of dollars; and, of course, swelled to that amount the *extravagance* of 1836, '37, and '38! In the year 1824 this item was only $47,714.

6. The sixth item to be deducted was nearly allied to the former. It was $196,580 for the two per centum on the sales of the public lands to make roads to the new States and applicable to the Cumberland road. In the year 1824 it was only $17,000; but in the great sales of 1836, and '7, it amounted to near $1,[illegible]000. Here again was a payment of a debt converted into wasteful extravagance.

7. Donations of money in payments on account of, the District of Columbia, was the seventh item of deduction which Mr. B. mentioned. It amounted to $126,874 for the year 1839. It was a new item in the list of Government payments, having no existence in 1824, nor until the year 1832. After that time it had been annual, and as high as $313,000 in one year, to wit: 1833, and for the year 1836, '7, '8, amounted to near $440,000. It was a gratuity to the District, which had no political rights, and it was a gratuity which had no other object than to relieve it from burthens improvidently contracted; yet received the usual character of corrupt extravagance.

8. The survey of the coast was the eighth item which Mr. B. explained. It was a temporary and extraordinary object, which had grown up from a trifle to a large amount within a few years past, and amounted to $91,995 for the year 1839. Previous to General Jackson's administration it rarely exceeded two thousand dollars per annum; for the year 1836, '7, and '8, it amounted to about $220,000.

9. Duties refunded to merchants was another of the new and large items which had lately grown up among our Treasury payments. From 1824 to 1832, it was unknown; yet in 1839, it was $179,304; in the year 1833, it was $701,000, and for 1836-7, and 8, it amounted to above $800,000. This was a favor, or an act of justice to merchants, granted by acts of Congress, or by judicial decisions, or by reversal of previous constructions of the law. It is no part of the Government expenditure, though, being refunded from the Treasury, it goes into the enumeration to swell the general aggregate—to swell the cry of extravagance—and to prove the hostility of the Administration to merchants!

10. A tenth item to be deducted was the sum of $714,857 for collecting materials for the increase of the navy. This was an expenditure for the future defence of the country, and averaged about $800,000 per annum since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, though only $423,000 in 1824. It is clearly no part of the expenses of Government, but an outlay of money for the benefit of after years, and of posterity.

11. Permanent public buildings is another of the large items of recent expenditure. Formerly these buildings were of perishable materials, and sunk under the decay of time, or the ravages of fire; for some years past durable materials had been selected, and fire proof edifices constructed. The expenditure for this purpose in 1839, was $1,348,044, and near the same for the three preceding years. This again was an expenditure for the benefit of posterity and not chargeable as an expense upon the actual administrations.

12. The sum of $735,570 for bridges and fortifications, was the twelfth item which Mr. B. pointed out for deduction, being both of them expenditures for the benefit of posterity; the expenditure extraordinary and temporary, but the benefit general and permanent.

13. The sum of $1,491,000 for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and roads, exclusive of the Cumberland road, was another expenditure of the same character. In 1824, it was but $56,955, but took a start then which would have known no bounds, had it not been for the Maysville veto.

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the forts is another expenditure for future times and for posterity. It amounted to $474,906 for 1839, and averaged above half a million a year for each of the three preceding years. In 1824 it was but $171,155.

15. Pensions, except those to invalids, was the next item noted by Mr. B. for deduction. They were gratuities from the Treasury, and not an expense of Government. They amounted in 1839 to $3,033,764, being near three times what they were in 1824. They had been an enormous drain upon the Treasury for the last seven years, amounting in 1833, to $4,485,000, and subsequently averaging about half that sum.

16. Purchase of lands from Indians was another large item to be deducted, and which had vastly increased of late. In 1824, this head of expenditure only amounted to $429,987; in 1839 it was $1,708,123; In 1836 was as high as three millions. In 1837, $2,484,000; and in 1838, it was $4,603,518. These were heavy expenditures, incurred for the great object of relieving the States from the incumbrance of an Indian population; but though heavy it is not money gone from the Treasury never to return to it. It all returns, and with profit in the sale of the lands acquired; yet the vast sums paid on this head, is cited against us as a ruinous extravagance, for which the Goths should be driven from the Capitol!

17. Removal of Indians and their wars was another item nearly connected with the last, and subject to the same remarks. It had grown up of late, and was directed to the good of the States.—In 1824 it was nothing; in 1839 it was $1,775,914. In the three preceeding years it was respectively in round numbers, $6,000,000, $6,500,000, and $5,500,000. This is one of the largest heads of increased expenditure in recent years, and one of the most indispensable for the States of the South and West. It is appurtenant to the purchase of the Indian lands; and, although large, yet the sales of the lands will far more than reimburse it.

18. And, finally, Mr. B. noted the sum of $232,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reduceable to a precise head, which swelled the list of expenditures, without belonging to the expenses of the Government.

19. The Exploring Expedition was the last of the items. Is was of recent origin, amounting to $97,968 in 1839, and to abont $560,000 for the three preceding years.

These are the eighteen heads of extraordinary expenditure, said Mr. B., and the amount expended for each; and now let gentlemen of the Opposition say for which of these they did not vote, to which they now object, and for which they will not vote again at this session?

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, MAY 29, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.

Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK.

Extract from the answer of Gen. Harrison's "Secret Committee," (or conscience keepers) to the Oswego Union Association:

☞ "*The policy is, that the General* [*Harrison*] MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position*"—[as a candidate for the Presidency.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, members of the Central Committee of Vigilance for Rowan County, have seen in the last Watchman, published in this place, a highly perverted statement of a portion of Mr. Fisher's remarks at the Republican meeting held on Wednesday of our last Court. We find in that paper, a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay to Hamilton C. Jones of this place, from which the following is an extract:

"WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1840.

"DEAR SIR: I received your favor, stating that Mr. Charles Fisher, the member of Congress from your district, in a public address which he made to some of his constituents, asserted that I had opposed the appointment of General Harrison, as Minister to Colombia, because of his utter incapacity for the appointment; and inquiring of me as to the truth of the assertion."

From the above extract, Mr. Jones seems to have written a letter to Mr. Clay, informing him that Mr. Fisher *made the assertion*, that he (Mr. Clay) had opposed the appointment of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia, &c.

We were present, and heard Mr. Fisher throughout, and we feel no hesitation in saying that he made *no such assertion* as the one charged. He said, that it had been generally reported and frequently charged, without a contradiction by Mr. Clay, that he was opposed to the appointment of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia—but he *did not* himself *assert* the fact to be so. He mentioned it only as an undisputed report.

In conclusion, we cannot but remark the great disregard of fair-dealing evinced by this attack on an unimportant point of Mr. Fisher's remarks. If Mr. Jones desired to contradict any thing said on the occasion, why did he not confine himself to *facts?* Why did he not take up some of the charges made against Gen. Harrison and disprove *them?* The reason is obvious. He seized on the only point where there was room even for misrepresenting, and parades this misrepresentation of his own manufacture, to parry the force of the well authenticated facts submitted to the people by Mr. Fisher.

We hope the people of this County will not suffer themselves to be thus hoodwinked, and drawn off from the true issue now before the country.

SAM'L. LEMLY, Sr., JOHN FRALEY,
JOHN COUGHENOUR, GEO. VOGLER,
CASPER SMITH, RICH'D. LOWRY,
JACOB RIBELIN, JOS. W. HAMPTON,
SAM'L. REEVES.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION EXPOSED.

We are not in the habit of troubling our readers with any notice of the slang matter contained in the Federal organ here. We are willing to let its assertions pass for what they will bring, with the people. The last number, however, of that sheet, contains a letter over the signature of the Hon. Henry Clay, the contents of which require some notice. It seems that the Federal set here, unable to find any thing that they could either contradict or disprove in what Mr. Fisher *did say* in his remarks at the Republican meeting on the 6th inst., have taken up their old trade of last summer, and resort to contemptible *misrepresentation*, in order to contradict something that he *did not say*.

From Mr. Clay's letter, it would appear that he was informed by Mr. H. C. Jones, that Mr. Fisher *had asserted* in his remarks, that he (Mr. Clay) had been opposed to the nomination of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia. Now, this is not only a perverted, but a *false statement*. Mr. Fisher mentioned it as a report which had been frequently charged and never denied, that Mr. Clay whs opposed to the appointment of Gen. Harrison.—That this was what Mr. F. said, we can prove by a crowd of witnesses, and for confirmation of our statement, we refer the reader to the publication in this paper of a number of gentlemen belonging to the Central Committee of Vigilance for Rowan Co. If we did not know that the lessons of experience are lost on some, we might suppose that the signal defeat sustained last summer, would have taught the Federal party here, that the people are not altogether such fools as they think them, to be deceived by their low trickery and misrepresentation, into a belief of any thing they may choose to say.—They can deny none of the objections urged by Mr. Fisher against their hard cider candidate, the old General, and they resort to this pitiful evasion, to divert the public mind from facts which they dare not meet. What miserable and sneaking conduct is this!

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We this week publish a highly interesting and important document on the subject of the Public Expenditures—a subject that ought to be investigated with jealous care by every man. The official statement given, is one that was made by the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a requirement of the Senate. It is a full exhibit of the expenditures in the aggregate and items, commencing with the year 1824, during Mr. Monroe's administration, and carried down to the present year.—The accompanying remarks of Mr. Benton will be found useful and conclusive in explaining the tabular statement. We earnestly commend the whole to the attention of the reader. It is clear, satisfactory, and decisive—completely overturning, by a plain statement, which plain men may understand, all the false charges of profligate expenditure constantly rung by the Federalists against the Administration. *Sic transit humbugum whiggorum*—so goes another Federal Whig humbug by the board. At this rate, these trading politicians will be entirely out of capital before long, for, take away their bug-bears of Van Buren's extravagance—his standing army, &c., and how on earth they will contrive to make out their long-winded speeches, is more than we can imagine. It will, however, make but little difference in the end, they can still *assert* as boldly as ever, which is all they do any-how. True or false, is matter of no consideration in their view. For months, all their newspapers have been filled with this cry of extravagance—all their pack of travelling, office-hunting speech makers have continually rung the charge on this one tune of profligate and wasteful expenditure by the Administration, and now that the whole is exploded, what will they do for a hobby—where will they find a subject through which to expend their elegant slang on Van Buren? The standing army may do awhile yet to scare the children, but they are beginning to get rather ashamed of shaking that at grown people.

Let every honest man who really desires to know the *truth*, examine this document carefully for himself, and judge with what justice the Federalists have raised all the clamor against the Administration for profligate extravagance. Behold, how out of their own mouths they shall be condemned.—They have charged the expenditure of 37 millions, the *aggregate* amount of last year, on the Administration. What will the people think of these panic-makers, when they see by the official statement that, of the 37 millions, only 13½ went for the real expenditures of Government, and that the balance was for appropriations, voted for by these self-same Federal Whigs, who are now denouncing it as the extravagance of the Administration? and farther, that the amount, large as it is, would be still greater, if the Democratic members of Congress had not voted down other immense appropriations that the Federal party attempted to make, for carrying on their darling schemes of Internal Improvement and for other purposes?

With a full knowledge of all these facts, they have yet had the unblushing effrontery to claim not only "all the decency" and "talent" of the country, but all the honest solicitude for economy in Government, while they are the very party who have *unnecessarily* squandered millions upon millions.

We shall now see whether the Harrison papers will publish this statement;—they cannot deny its correctness—and it affords an opportunity to show fair play. If they are not afraid of the light, let them lay this table of facts before the people, and we shall see its effect.

Wm. M. Price, the former United States District Attorney for New York, who left this country, charged as a defaulter to Government, has recently returned from Europe. He asserts his innocence of the charge—says that an examination of his accounts will prove the Government to be indebted to him, instead of the other way, as heretofore believed, and has demanded an investigation.

Distressing.—Capt. *Henry Barger*, who lived in the South-east extremity of this County, was killed in this town, on the 21st instant, by falling from his horse. He started home late in the evening quite intoxicated, and before proceeding far, fell from his horse, rupturing a blood-vessel, of which he died in about three hours. Capt. B. was not an habitual inebriate—he was an industrious, worthy citizen, and the head of an interesting family.

THE PRESENT CONTEST.

If there are any who think that the contest now going on in this country is a mere struggle to decide which shall occupy the Presidential chair, Martin Van Buren, or Wm. H. Harrison, they are far from seeing the real state of affairs, or viewing this struggle in its proper light.

Never, since the foundation of our Government, has there been a more important crisis in the affairs of this nation than is now present—never has the contest between the two great political parties, which have always stood in direct opposition of principle and policy, been more clearly narrowed down to a distinct issue on cardinal points of doctrine, than at present. It is a time when every man should look to principle, regardless of all partialities for men.

We, especially of the old State Rights Republican party, who are now called upon to take part in a contest, from which we have, for some time, stood aloof, should divest ourselves of prejudice, and examine dispassionately the course which our principles require us to take. Never has there been a time when the truth of our motto, "*principles not men*," ought to be more clearly impressed on the mind of every true Republican. Within a few years, various causes have operated in some measure to break down the old party lines, and we have been associated, for a short time, in action with some who are now opposed to us in principle. But the time has come when parties must rally under the old distinctions;—the ranks are again forming under the old banners of equal rights, free trade, and no exclusive or partial favors, on one side;—and monied monopolies, taxes for protection, and favored combinations, on the other. The Presidential Election now approaching will be a contest between these two great parties for ascendancy;—there are but two candidates, and we are compelled to choose between them. This being so,—the question is brought home to us, whether we shall lay aside our old prejudices against Van Buren, and, looking to our principles alone, support him, professing as he does, sound Republican doctrine;—or, whether we shall allow the opposition which we have heretofore felt against him to push us over into the ranks of the Harrison party—a party, that to say nothing about some of its allies of a different sort—is composed in part of the whole remnant of the old Federal party,—against which, in its principles and policy, we have always been directly opposed.

The Harrison party would fain conceal their Federal principles by raising a hue and cry against the Administration, its extravagance and other bug-bears, got up to divert attention from themselves;—but these things all disappear on examination. It is a fact, that speaks louder than words, that they have never yet made any avowal of principle;—and why? The reason is clear. Because their assortment of a party *have* no principles, upon which they agree, except the one principle of getting into office without regard to the means used. This is not the case with the other party. The Republican Convention which met at Baltimore lately, passed Resolutions avowing their sentiments and proclaiming the Republican doctrines of '98 as theirs,—doctrines upon which, in the coming contest, they would stand or fall.—These are facts which every Republican ought to weigh well before he abandons his principles for the indulgence of old prejudices against a man who, in the present crisis, he should feel himself constrained to support as heartily as he ever, under different circumstances, felt bound to oppose.

SELLING WHITE MEN.

The Federal papers and speech-makers have been chuckling mightily at their cunning smartness in getting over the charge of Gen. Harrison's voting to sell white men out of jail, denying that he voted to sell for *debt*, but only for fines and costs of court. Well, giving them all that they can make of this wonderful discovery of difference between debt, and fines and costs, no doubt made by some County Court lawyer, let us examine another story which they have started to get over the odium of the fact proved against the old General: they now say that the law was not to sell poor white men, but scoundrels that steal, rob chicken-coops, and so on: this again will not do. The law was for the punishment of small offences—such as a breach of the peace, committing an assault, driving out of a walk on a toll bridge, and many other little *offences*—not *crimes*—of this sort; for these Gen. Harrison voted that free white men should be sold, if they were unable to pay fines and costs of court. This was in the Ohio Legislature. But it has been lately shown that Gen. Harrison's opinions on this subject were not new to him at that time. While Governor of Indiana some years before that, he had given his approbation and signature to a law (which we published last week,) not only to fine and sell free white men, but also to punish them for any effort to escape this degradation, by *whipping with thirty nine lashes* and a servitude of double time.—This law passed the Indiana Legislature while Gen. Harrison was Governor of the Territory, and received his approbation, when his veto would have been sufficient to entirely defeat and put it down.

These facts the Journals of Ohio and Indiana show—they cannot be denied.

The town of Natchez, Mississippi, has been recently visited with the most terrific and destructive storm of which we have ever heard. A detailed account of its horrors will be found in another column.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the faithful in the 10th Congressional District—Greeting: Know ye all, that I am hereby authorized and requested to inform you, that the official publication of all communications heretofore committed to the "dirty sheet," has been transferred to the *Fayetteville Observer* for the present; and the established "manufactories," as well as private contributors, are respectfully requested hereafter to forward their *fabrications* to the new organ, which we doubt not, will in due time arrive at an equal distinction with the "dirty sheet" itself.

BOB SHORT.

[By request of the Association.

P. S. I want you to understand, Mr. Printer, that I am acting *by request*, and not as one of the "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" club. Your friend,

BOB SHORT.

Gen. Harrison's popularity at home.—A man's worth and ability ought certainly to be appreciated most highly, where he is best known—at home amongst his neighbors, and in the State where he lives. The following official returns show how Gen. Harrison stood at home in his younger days, when, if he was ever fit at all, he must have been more competent than at present, to fill office. If the enthusiastic feeling in favor of the old General prevails at the West, as the Federal papers state, why, there has been a wonderful change, that's all, since he was so badly beaten in the contest for Governor of that State, and afterwards the very hindmost of all, and beaten again in his own County for the Legislature, as the returns below exhibit:

Official Returns of election for Governor of Ohio, in 1820:

Ethan A. Brown,	25,836
Jeremiah Morrow,	9,425
W. H. Harrison,	4,318

Official Returns of Election for Representatives of Hamilton county, (Harrison's present residence) in 1831.

David T. Dinsey,	2,389 elected.
Alex. Duncan,	1,825 elected.
John Burgoyne,	1,706 elected.
Dan'l. Hawes,	1,467 elected.
W. H. Harrison,	1,456 *not elected.*

☞ A Western Harrison paper contains the following objection to Mr. Van Buren:

"March 20th, 1826.—Mr. Van Buren voted to strike out from the military appropriation bill, the section, to wit: For the continuation of the Cumberland Road, $100,000." Mark this! opponents of the Internal Improvement System.—An argument from the enemy.

CONGRESS.

From some reason or other, our Washington papers for the last week have not reached here regularly; the last mail brought a bundle, but the late hour only admits a brief notice of the Congressional proceedings.

The Senate has been engaged chiefly in the discussion of the General Bankrupt law.

On the 21st instant, the House rejected by a vote of 108 to 53, Mr. Bell's gag law, denominated a "Bill to secure the freedom of elections." This Federal attempt to revive the principles of the odious and destestable Alien and Sedition Laws, has thus met with a signal rebuke and defeat. True to their party, the ultra-Federalists went in its favor—amongst others, we see the names of Deberry, Lewis Williams, and Stanly from N. C.,—Slade, and Truman Smith, the Abolitionists, with Wise, and others of the agitators.

The *Sub-Treasury* bill is now before the House, and we shall soon see how much truth there is in the Federal slang, of the Administration party being afraid to pass it.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John M. Niles, (of Connecticut) to be Postmaster General, in the place of Amos Kendall, resigned.

THE TORNADO AT NATCHEZ.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, Extra

FRIDAY EVENING, May 8—6 *o'clock*

About one o'clock on Thursday, the 7th instant, the attention of the citizens of Natchez was attracted by an unusual and continuous roaring of thunder to the southward, at which point hung masses of black clouds, some of them stationary, and others whirling along with under-currents, but all driving a little east of north. As there was evidently much lightning, the continual roar of growling thunder, although noticed and spoken of by many, created no particular alarm.

The dinner bells in the large hotels had rung, a little before two o'clock, and most of our citizens were sitting at their tables, when, suddenly, the atmosphere was darkened, so as to require the lighting of candles; and, in a few moments afterwards, the rain was precipitated in tremendous cataracts rather than in drops. In another moment the tornado, in all its wrath, was upon us.—The strongest buildings shook as if tossed with an earthquake; the air was black with whirling eddies of house walls, roofs, chimneys, huge timbers torn from distant ruins, all shot through the air as if thrown from a mighty catapult. The atmosphere soon became lighter, and then such an awful scene of ruin as perhaps never before met the eye of man became manifest. The greater part of the ruin was effected in the short space of from three to five minutes, although the heavy sweeping tornado lasted nearly half an hour. For about five minutes it was more like the explosive force of gunpowder than any thing else it could have been compared to. Hundreds of rooms were burst open as if barrels of gunpowder had been ignited in each.

As far as glasses or the naked eye can reach, the first traces of the tornado are to be seen from the Natchez bluff down the river about ten miles, bearing considerably west of south. Sweeping across the Natchez island, it crossed the point below the plantation of David Barland, Esq., opposite the plantations of P. M. Lapice, Esq., in the parish of Concordia. It then struck the Natchez bluff about a mile and a half below the city, near the mansion called the "Briers," which it but slightly injured, but swept the mansion late of Charles B, Green, Esq., called the "Bellevue," and the ancient forest in which it was embossomed, into a mass of ruins.

It then struck the city through its whole width of one mile, and included the entire river and the village of Vidalia, on the Louisianna shore—making the path of the tornado more than two miles in width. At the Natchez landing on the river, the ruin of dwellings, stores, steamboats, flat-boats, was almost entire from the Vadalia ferry to the Mississippi Cotton Press. A few fragments of dwellings still remain, but they can scarcely be called shelters.

In the upper city, or Natchez on the Hill, scarcely a house escaped damage or utter ruin. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs broken and walls shattered. The Episcopal church is much injured in its roof. Parker's great Southern Exchange is level with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hotel and Mansion House, both being unroofed, and the upper stories broken in. The house of Sheriff Izod has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nearly in the same situation. The Court-House at Vidalia, parish of Concordia, is utterly torn down, also the dwelling houses of Dr. M'Whorter, and Messrs. Dunlap and Stacey, Esqs. The parish jail is partly torn down.

But now the worst remains to be told. Parish Judge Keeton, of Concordia, was instantly killed while at dinner at the house of Mr. Stacey. He was a noble and esteemed man. No other person was killed in Vidalia, although some others were hurt. At the Natchez landing, out of fifty or sixty flat boats, only six are now afloat. Those best acquainted, suppose as many as one hundred flat boat men were drowned in the river, which swelled instantly to the height of six or eight feet.

The steamboats, Hinds, Prarie, and St. Lawrence were destroyed and sunk at the landing, and the Vidalia ferry boat on the river—more or less persons being lost in the two first named boats.

From the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his lady and barkeeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint, the historian and geographer, and his son from Natchitoches, La., besides Dr. Taliafero and many others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured.—Two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as nine dead bodies have been dug from the Steamboat Hotel.

The number of burials which have taken place to-day is about fifty, and many are still in a dangerous and dying condition.

As soon as possible we shall publish a list of the names of the killed, wounded, and those missing, whose bodies have not been found.

Meanwhile we beg the indulgence of our kind friends and patrons for a few days, in which time we shall be able to get our office in some order.—The Free Trader office building has been crushed in and much shattered. We are all in confusion, and surrounded by the destitute, the houseless, the wounded, and the dying. Our delightful China trees are all torn up. We are peeled and desolate.

The neighboring planters are generously sending in large gangs of slaves to assist in clearing the streets and in digging the dead from the ruins.

[From an estimate made, the loss and destruction of property amounts to 1,200,000 dollars.]

The Ball Collapsed.—We don't know exactly how many it takes to make a procession, according to the technicalities of pageantry; but there was a parade yesterday in Philadelphia of about a hundred or a hundred and fifty persons, who had been delegates to the cider-royal Convention at Baltimore, and who purported to be to all intents and purposes a procession. They had a log cabin and likewise an extraordinary looking machine, "full of emptiness," which they called the "Harrison Ball;" and a very good emblem of Harrisonism it was, being a puff ball, hollow and windy.—This ball was sent from Baltimore to roll through the eastern portion of the Union; but unluckily for federal whiggery and ominous of its fate, Pennsylvania "stopped that ball," it could not roll over the Keystone of the Democratic arch. After being trundled a short distance, inflated and swelling like a prodigious humbug, the Harrison Ball proved deficient in stamina, and suddenly collapsed. Like feigned enthusiasm, there was "nothing in it," and it perished at the touch, to the dismay of the hard ciderians and to the infinite amusement of the spectators. But this was not all. The day was full of omens of dire import. We are informed that the log cabin also broke down in the course of its progress, all these catastrophes occurring without interference, and when the whole matter was in the hands of its projecters, which goes to prove what we have always asserted, than when allowed as "much rope" as they require, our opponents will do their own business pretty effectually. They have songs to cider, and other matters of that sort, and now they should take the hint just furnished to them, and make their electioneering system complete, by adopting, as part of it, a dance more famed for its expression than its grace, and known in many sections of the country as the regular "break down."—*Pennsylvania.*

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Steamer *Burlington*, arrived last night, reports a rise of 12 feet in the Arkansas river, during the 24 hours preceding her departure from Port Gibson, and that the river, in some places below, was overflowing.

The steamer *Bogue Homa*, arrived last night from Red river, reports that the river is high, and rising rapidly. Lost Prairie, Long Prairie, and several plantations are overflowed; it is feared that all the plantations from the Raft to Natchitoches will share the same fate. The B. H. stopped at Capt. Vanter's plantation, took his negroes and stock, and brought them to Shreveport; there was scarcely a dry spot on the plantation. It is feared Alexandria will be inundated.

The raft being entirely closed, communications will be stopped for the season.—*New Orleans Bulletin of May* 11.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Randolph County, on the 28th ult., Mr. ENOS WILLIAMS to Miss EMILY, daughter of Michael Johnson, Esq.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

At her residence, in Cabarrus County, on the 16th ultimo, very suddenly, Mrs. MELLICENT MILLER, aged 66 years.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, May 29, 1840. tp.

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold, at public sale, on the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of Alexander Smoot, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased,

—CONSISTING OF—

Eight Head of Horses, Two Mules,

Thirty head of Cattle, about 60 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, about one thousand pounds of Bacon, three or four hundred bushels of Corn, four or five hundred bushels of Wheat, two Waggons and Harness, one Ox Cart, one set of Blacksmith-tools, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, about sixty acres of Oats, standing in the field, and a variety of other useful articles not herein mentioned.

Also, at the same time and place, Twenty Negroes, belonging to said Estate will be hired out.

The terms of credit and other conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

ARTHUR NEELY, Adm'r.

Davie County, May 29, 1840. 3t.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 18th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company.

WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer,
S. M. C.

Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840. 3w.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100	Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
10	Hogsheads Sugar,
15	do. Molasses,
250	Sacks Salt,
10	Dozen German grass sythes,
6	do. English grain do.,
50	Barrels superfine flour,
20	Boxes bunch Raisins,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, March 27, 1840. tf—

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST.

[BY ALEXANDER FRAZER.

Interview with a Koordish Chieftain.—Roostum Aga came in the evening, a jolly, good humoured, dark looking man, with a round face and a hardy sort of laugh, who received us with boisterous civility. He was one of that kind of savages who are wonderfully good when they are not counted, as the Scottish nurse said of her spoiled child, all smiles when he had his own way; but the sudden drawing up, and the cloud on his face the moment he was contradicted, seemed intended to hint, "I can be a devil if I please, and a tyrant when I will." We were a little reserved at first, but as I make it a point on all occasions to conciliate as much as I can, we soon came to an understanding, and fell into a familiar chat; but he commenced after a curious fashion.

Almost as soon as compliments were over, he called to my servant, who was standing in the room, and asked "What is your name?—where are you from?—how long have you been with the Saheb? Do you receive wages, or did any one send you with him?—are you pleased with his service?" and, after receiving replies to all these important queries, he added, in a good humoured but blunt way, which showed him to be unaccustomed to denial, "What pistols has your master?—bring them to me." I made him a sign to bring the pistols, which were instantly in the chief's hands. When he saw that the holster pistols had percussion locks, he threw them aside with contempt, saying, "I know these things! two of your *taifch* (tribe) came here some time ago, and had such. They offered me a pair, but I would not have them; of what use would they be to me? These are what I like?" and he produced a good but much worn pair of Mortimer's duelling pistols. "If you had any of this kind," said he, "I should have got them from you; but these of yours are pooch (trash.)—Now, what else have you?—the things I am fond of are pistols, shawls and coates, such as this;" and he pointed to his own cloak, which was of scarlet cloth. "Have you any Cashmere shawls like this?—see!" pointing to an old one, fringed with silver on the head. I told him that being travellers as we were, going post to Bagdad, it was not likely we should have such things with us, nor had I, in fact, I had nothing but my own bed and body clothes. "What! nothing!" said he.—"See what those Ferengees I spoke of gave me, amongst many other things," and he produced a good sportsman's knife of English manufacture. "Look at it," said he, "that is of your country; but I must go to prayers—never mind me."

So he spread his carpet on the namud beside me, and commenced his numaz, but by much the greater part of the time was passed in questions or orders to his people, and enquiries of my own servant about myself, all close at my own ear. At last he finished and turned to me, I had in the mean time taken out a capital clasp knife, which I had set aside for myself, and which I now presented to him as a weapon of great use, either for peaceful or warlike purposes, and of the best manufacture in England. It was graciously received and appeared to open his heart a little, for he became quite facetious. "Where got you this namud?" demanded he, pointing to the felt carpet on which we were both sitting. "What did you give for it?" I told him. "You have been cheated," said he, "it is a poor affair—it is not worth more than half the sum at Bagdad—capital namuds and carpets to be found there." I asked him whether he made carpets. "They have begun to do so," said he, "and there is an excellent one here now." I asked to see it, observing that if for sale, and that if I approved of it, I should purchase it. "No, no," said he, "if you like it, it is yours, I will find the money." "By no means, Aga," replied I, "that was far from my meaning—I really do wish to purchase such things." "Ah," said he, laughing, "I see you are afraid that if I give it to you, you will have to give me something, but no, you are mistaken, I want nothing." "Nay, Aga, you yourself are wrong there," said I. "What I have to give I give with pleasure; but a traveller is seldom well provided with spare articles, and it is contrary to my custom and wishes to receive valuable presents without return."

A good deal to the same strain passed between us, from which I gathered clearly enough that the Beg was fishing. He alluded several times to the handsome presents he had received from other travellers, and took occasion to mention the articles which would be most acceptable; and as I was desirous to make as many friends as I could for the benefit of future passers by, at a moderate expense, I took the opportunity of his abusing a blunt pair of Persian scissors, with which he was in vain attempting to cut a piece of paper, to present him an excellent pair of English ones. This increased the satisfaction he seemed to receive from my previous gift of the knife, and drew forth a long eulogium upon the English and their excellent commodities; but I heard no more of the carpet.

The next subject he attacked me about was eating the flesh of swine. "I saw," said he "a whole herd of them as I returned just now; but the sun was low, otherwise I should have killed one or two." "Why should you have done so?" I asked; "you do not eat them, do you?" "Asafie-rullah!—God forbid!"—exclaimed he; "they are nejus—unclean." "True," replied I, "but you eat hares, don't you?" "By all means" replied he; "and capital things they are for a stew." "And foxes, too?" said I, interrogatively. "No, no," replied he; "it is only a few poor devils who eat them." "Well, but both are eaten here," insisted I, "and both are forbidden by your law." The Beg could not deny either point. "Well, now," said I, "we won't talk about the lawfulness of the thing; they are all alike forbidden meats, and there's an end of it. But let us come to the reason of the thing. What do wild hogs live on, Aga?" "Why, on grass, acorns, and roots," replied he. "Good—there is nothing unclean or disgusting in that." "No, by no means" Well, what do foxes feed upon, and herons and the other large waterfowl you eat?" "Why, the foxes eat birds and small beasts, and the others eat fish and worms" "Well, then," said I, "which is the cleanest animal?" "He says the truth," observed the Beg, turning to some of those about him.—"Wullah! if I had known you were coming here, I should certainly have killed one of these wild hogs and brought it to you." No, no, Aga," said I, "that will never do. When I am with Mussulmen I neither eat hogs, nor drink wine. Why should I do what would be disagreeable to my hosts?" "Not at all, not at all," said he, somewhat hastily; "your own people should have cooked it; and as for wine, will you have any? I can give you both wine and brandy" I excused myself from either, a good deal to the honest Beg's disappointment, I suspect, though he swore that he had given up drinking entirely—he had made the tovah or vow of repentance and renunciation for the sin; but the joke about the hog's flesh was kept up all the night.

When the pillow came in, my portion was as usual, in a separate dish, and he swore he had ordered his cook to put pork in for me, and that pork it was; and afterwards, when we drank tea out of my cups, he affected to wash the one he used before drinking out of it. "Ah!" said I, in reply, "this is all very fine, Aga, in my presence: but I have strong doubts upon the subject. I would not be a piece of one of these same fine fat hogs you saw to day, and in your way, just arriving at your munxel after a long march." "No, no, by your head," replied he, laughing, "I assure you we don't eat such things." "Well, you say so; but if you do not, Aga, many do. There, now, that fierce looking old fellow opposite me," pointing to a most troculents looking white-headed old Koord, "I would take my oath there is three things he is a capital hand at—fighting, drinking wine, and eating pork." "Ha! the old fool!" said the Beg, laughing still more heartily; "he fight! I don't believe he has a bit of liver at all—if he has it has not a drop of red blood in it; he would not fight a child. Do you know that I cannot depend upon that old Resoul Aga even to obey orders; when I tell him to push his horse one way, he always spurs him another, and that is always away from the enemy: Is it not, Resoul? For the wine, he only drinks it whenever he can get it: and as for the pork, Wullah Bil ah! I believe he would eat its father;" and so he went on, all in excellent humour.

* * *

Roostum Aga, with all his roughness and predatory habits, has a plentiful share of superstitious, if not of religious scruples—a very common case with rogues and plunderers. He asked me anxiously whether the buffalo horn handle of the clasp knife I had given him were not nejus, or unclean?—if he might say his prayers with it on his person? Perhaps you do not know that all Mahomedans, when they say their prayers, ought to lay aside every weapon of war, and every article of gold and silver, and even of silk from the attire, as being contrary to the humble tone of mind in which address to the Deity should be uttered. * * Assuredly the day of repentance, in the matter of bloodshed and plunder, does not appear as yet to have come to Roostum Beg. He dwelt upon the many frays he had been in, and the plunder he had taken, with a zest and eagerness which showed how strong the spirit was yet in him.

He told me he had been wounded at least a dozen times, in spite of the best armour. "I have armour of every sort," said he, "and I used to wear it always; but I have learned to put very little trust in it—my trust is in Heaven!" said he, with as firm and satisfied a tone as if his cause was the most righteous upon earth. He joined with others in lamenting the evil days on which the present race of Koords had fallen. "The golden times of Koordistan are gone," he said; "ride over the country, and what brilliance, what spirit will you find? If the good horsemen and stout soldiers are dead or have fled the land, or have taken to the plough per force, to make as much money as will pay the Pasha, and feed their wives and children; and what is a soldier good for when he has touched a plough?" I agreed with him in thinking that the country had lost all appearance of prosperity and the people all spirit and brilliancy: but it did not appear that all had taken to peaceful occupations; the dangers of the road sufficiently proved that. "Ah!" said he, "that is all a trifle; a few looties here and there—no gallant bands of horsemen now; but rest contented—I, Roostum Beg, am pledge for your safety; nothing shall touch you between this and Kufri, you are a good fellow—an excellent fellow—I like you—by your head I do!—you are not like some of your countrymen I have seen, who could do nothing but eat and sleep; your eyes are open, and you have sense; be satisfied, to-morrow you shall see Kufri in safety."

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The Tower of Babel.—The following account of the tower of Babel is from Sir Robert K. Porter's Travels in Western Asia, between the years 1817, and 1820, as quoted by professor Silliman in the last number of his Journal of Science.

This is an immense pile of ruins; at its base it measures 3,082 feet (in circuit,)—width 450 feet; it presents two stages of hills: the first about 60 feet high, cloven into a deep ravine by the rain, and intersected by the furrow of age. To the base of the second ascent is about 200 feet from the bottom of the entire pile, and from the base of this ruin to the top 35 feet. On the western side, the entire mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous though irregular pyramidical hill, broken in the slopes of its sweeping acclivities by time and violence. The South and North fronts are particularly abrubt towards the point of the brick ruin; on the North side there are large piles of ruins of fine and solid brick work, projecting from among immense masses of rubbish at the base; the fine bricks were evidently part of the extreme summit, it is a solid mass 28 feet broad, made of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure originally of a square shape, the remains of which stand on the east to the height of 35 feet and to the south 22 feet. It is rent from the top to nearly half way down, the remains of the masonry are furnace burnt bricks; they are united by a calcareous cement about a quarter of an inch in thickness, having in it a layer of straws, and so hard that it could not be separated. The base of the structure was not altered, but the piles of fine brick thrown down were vitrified with the various colors, and they gave the ringing sound belonging to the vitrification of glass in the manufactories; the lines of cement are visible and distinct and are vitrified. The consuming power appears to have acted from above, and that scattered ruins fell from a higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment.

The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effects must have burned with the force of the strongest furnace, and from the general appearance of the cleft in the wall, and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined, says the author, to attribute the catastrophe to lightning from heaven. Ruins by the exposition of any combustible matter, would have exhibited very different appearances. The entire surface of the structure appears to have been faced with fine brick.

◆

An Irishman being asked whether he did not frequently converse with a friend in Irish, replied, "No, indeed; Jemmy often speaks to me in Irish, but I always answer him in English." "Why so?" "Because, you see, I don't want Jemmy to know that I understand Irish."

A bickering couple, residing near Manchester, were recently overhead in high controversy, and the repentent Benedict exclaimed,—"I'm determined I'll have one quiet week with thee!" "But how wilt thou get it? how wilt thou get it? how wilt thou get it!" said the taunting spouse, with that "d—d iteration" which married ladies so provokingly practise. "I'll keep thee a week after thou art dead!" was the tender rejoinder!

It may, we think, be set down as an invariable result, that he who pays more attention to the business of other people than he does to his own, will be very sure to fail in the end; and we suspect it might be also written, with equal truth, that he who does attend solely to his own avocations, is equally sure finally to succeed. If the history of men who have become eminent either for learning or riches, be studied, it will never be found, that they have wasted their time in jealousies and gossippings against others in the same profession of life. But, on the contrary, it will be discovered that they had no time to throw away in essaying to injure their fellow men, either in business or reputation.

No man ever yet became respected, learned, or rich, by constantly endeavoring to injure others. This has ever been, and ever will be true of all professions and conditions of civilized life

It was upon this principle, doubtless, that a highly respected Editor of the past recorded this result of his observation, during a long life of editorial labors: "I have never yet known," says he, "an Editor who constantly filled his columns with personal abuse of his neighbors, seeking thereby to destroy others, WHO DID NOT IN THE END UTTERLY DESTROY HIMSELF." And it may be safely said, that the observation of all intelligent Editors of the present day will confirm that position.

Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

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Yankee Logic.—A Yankee went into the bar of an inn in a country town—"Pray what's the price of a pint of shrub?" "Half a dollar," was the reply of the man at the bar. "Well, then, give it me." The shrub was poured out, when the bell rang for dinner. "Is that your dinner bell?"—"Yes." "What may you charge for dinner?"—"Half a dollar." "Well, then, I think I had better not take the shrub, but have some dinner instead." This was consented to. The Yankee went in, sat down to his dinner, and when it was over, was going out of the door without paying.—"Massa," said the negro waiter, "you no pay for your dinner." "I know that; I took the dinner instead of the shrub." "But, Massa, you no pay for de shrub." "Well, I did not have the shrub, did I, you niggar?" said the Yankee, walking away. The negro scratched his head: he knew that something was wrong, as he had got no money—but he could not make it out till the Yankee was out of sight.—*Captain Marryatt.*

◆

A Loyal Compliment.—Some years ago, in the village of Hounslow, was an inn, rather famous on the road, called "The Old Goat." Soon after the accession of George the IV., the landlord, in a fit of loyalty, changed his well-known, well-frequented sign to "The King's Head," painted from the most generally acknowledged portrait, resplendent in scarlet and gold. Boniface soon had reason to repent of his ostentation, for a rival publican opened a house in the village, to which he attached the sign of "The Old Goat." Now, though the old steady frequenters of the first Old Goat deserted not "The King's Head," still all the chance custom, and all the posting, was caught up by the insidious interloper, by means of the reputation of his usurped sign. The landlord of the King's Head was in despair, till a happy thought eased him of all his care. He sent for a sign painter, and bade him inscribe in flaming golden characters, under the portrait of his gracious Majesty, these words:—"This is the original Old Goat."

At a late examination at the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernathy, what he would do, if a man were blown up by gunpowder? "Why," cooly answered the Tyre, "wait till he came down again." "True," said Abernathy, "and suppose I kicked you *a posteriori* for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?" "Why," said the young man, "the flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I should *floor* you directly."

Why don't you drink gin, Medwin? said Lord Byron "gin is your true Hippocrene." But Byron possibly had never tried hard cider, or the author of the "Conversations" would have been advised to obtain fuddled inspiration from that liquor which now fires the friends of old "Tip-can." Hard-cider is the true Hippocrene—sack is nothing to it, and even your sherris-sack, and the only merit champagne has, as an evolver of the poetic idea, is because much of it is made from crab apples. Proofs of the potency of cider—cider which is so hard that you have to break it off when you have drunk your full—meet us at every turn. We subjoin a specimen from a speech recently made at a log cabin Convention in Michigan. The papers tell us that the address, from which the extract is a sparkling gem, was delivered by a "spirited whig." No doubt of it. Speaking of the excitement, liquorary and political, which had prevailed on a similar occasion, he said:

"The enthusiasm pervades all things, the cattle, the sheep, the hogs, all living things were excited. It had extended to the birds in the woods, who were warbling Tippecanoe songs; the trees of the forest had ripped themselves up by the roots, and were hurraing for old Tip."

No doubt of it. Old Orpheus was nothing to General Harrison. But it is unlucky that the Tippecanoe trees have been uprooted so soon. They could not have been very deeply set—while it seems that the feathered choristers which sing Tippecanoe songs, are "birds in the bush," which is usually the case with the birds of federal whiggery—humbirds.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Pay in Advance.—"William," said a mother to her little son, "if you go out in the street, I'll whip you." "The boy with a knowing look replied, "But, mother, if I let you whip me *now*, may I go out afterwards?"

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., or which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf

LATH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North agaist the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE, LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury*, which commenced *on the 21st ultimo*, and *will end on the 20th of June next*, at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inces high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, two others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be supassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf